





AT LARGE:  
WALTER D. MEYER, of Madison.  
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
W. W. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
A. SCOTT SLOAN,  
Of Beaver Dam.

LET MECHANICS AND LABORING MEN  
READ.—The following is another illustration  
in addition to that given yesterday,  
of the course pursued by the democratic owners  
of factories in Connecticut, towards the  
mechanics and laboring men in their employ.  
A correspondent of the New York  
Tribune says:

"The great body of the leading manufacturers  
are said to be democratic, while the  
great body of the laborers in and about the  
factories are republicans; and as these laborers  
are to a great extent dependent on their  
wages for the support of their families,  
the rich democratic manufacturers have dis-  
charged those republicans whose votes they  
could not influence and put in their places  
such laborers as would promise to vote the  
democratic ticket. In dismissing a republi-  
can they cloak over this oppression of la-  
bor by capital under the pretense of a 'fall-  
ing off of southern trade,' though the real  
reason was the incorruptible integrity of the  
voter dismissed."

A democratic orator, the U. S. District  
Attorney of Connecticut, said the other day,  
that these "abolitionists," meaning republi-  
cans, would now get such a "stirring up"  
that they would be afraid to come out to the  
polls in November. They propose to operate  
upon the fears of the voters so that they  
will not vote at the presidential election! This  
is the attempt being made to reduce the  
white free laborers of the north to the  
condition of serfs.

The President protests.—Mr. Buchanan  
sent a message to the house on the 19th  
protesting against the investigation into  
corrupt uses of the public money by any  
officer of the government. This protest is  
couched in very strong language, and it is  
evident that the president is very much dis-  
tressed at the prospect of the exposure which  
is to be made. We think it will strike every  
person that no officer of the government,  
high or low, ought to object to an investi-  
gation into his official conduct, and that the  
president least of all should resist an exami-  
nation, because his power to injure the  
country, if he is corrupt, is greater than all  
the other officers combined. If Mr. Buchan-  
an is innocent he ought to court an investi-  
gation, and his protest looks like a con-  
fession of guilt.

AS HONEST CONFESION.—A Washing-  
ton correspondent of the Charleston Courier  
tells some wholesome truths about the  
democratic disunion movement. That party  
is evidently getting disheartened and discour-  
aged in regard to this sort of investment, in  
which it has so extensively embarked. The  
writer alludes to says:

"The truth is, that disunion, out of South  
Carolina, and a few earnest spirits here and  
there in the Gulf States, is a mere game of  
the politicians. It is a raw head with which  
they hope to frighten the inevitable Yankees  
from seizing on their share of the public  
spoils. This is the truth, and when state  
acts on a different theory, it is the fable  
of the mountain and the mouse, as exhibi-  
ted in the present form of the southern states  
conference question.

Appearing in a South Carolina disunion  
democratic organ, this may be called toler-  
ably explicit.

NEW JERSEY RESOLUTIONS.—The follow-  
ing is the telegraphic synopsis of the resolu-  
tions of the New Jersey democratic state  
convention which appointed delegates to  
Charleston:

1st. Denounces the republican position  
in congress as disregarding the provisions  
of the constitution for the protection of  
the property.

2d. Says the constitution must be sustained,  
and a ready observance of the laws en-  
deavored to preserve the Union.

3d. The third asserts that federal legisla-  
tion on slavery should be limited by the  
constitution; all that instrument gives  
should be accepted, and all it withholds  
should be denied.

4th. Says it is the duty of every State to  
protect itself against invasion by fanatics,  
and to punish offenders in an exemplary  
manner.

5th. Is in favor of the fugitive slave law,  
and in favor of the suppression of the  
slave trade.

6th. Endorses the Cincinnati platform,  
and says we will consent to no unauthorized  
interpretations of it.

7th. Is for tariff by wise discrimination  
in favor of home manufactures and says  
that the government should for public uses  
favor home products.

8th. Recommends Wm. C. Alexander  
for Vice President.

9th. Recommends the delegates, on all  
questions, to cast a united vote.

10th. Says the administration of Presi-  
dent Buchanan has been statesmanlike and  
conservative.

The republican state committee of New  
Hampshire canvassed their state prior to  
the late election, and announced that she  
would give 4,500 republican majority.

The majority is within a dozen votes of 4,000.—  
The county seat of Concord returned  
182 republican voters, and she polled 182  
republican votes, but one more for other  
republican candidates. The republicans  
of that state seem to understand their  
business.

SENTENCE OF GREEN.—Robert Green,  
who was tried for being engaged in the  
killing of young Carhart, his crime having been  
adjudged by the jury to be manslaughter in  
the third degree, was sentenced by Judge  
Cotren on Saturday last to three years and  
six months hard labor in the penitentiary,  
with one hour of solitary confinement.—  
Grand County Witness.

The only reason for which the democratic  
party support Judge Dixon is because they  
consider him true to their interests, in yield-  
ing his own conviction of right and of con-  
stitutional law, to the dictum of such men  
as Judge Miller, and Judge Taney. They  
would not support him, but for that reason.  
—Moral Point Tribune.

PERSONAL.—Carl Schurz, born in a castle  
upon the Rhine, of which his father was a  
tenant, passing successively through the pre-  
paratory school, the gymnasium into the  
university, he found himself at the age of  
19 years (in 1848) a leader among the stu-  
dents against his legitimate government,  
which was for the time smothered; then the  
object of police search and seizure—then a  
wanderer—an officer in a fortress, where  
for twenty-three days 6,000 youthful  
Germans withstood an army of 40,000 sol-  
diers commanded by the Prince of Prussia  
in person, which fortress was only surren-  
dered when provision and given out, and  
intelligence had been received that success was  
impossible. Escaping by means of a sewer  
which led from the fortress under the walls  
to an open field, and again a wanderer, with  
an indictment hanging over him and a price  
set upon his head, he was successively a so-  
journer in foreign provinces, a disguised  
patriot in his own land, the successful plot-  
ter of a scheme for the escape of one of his  
comrades in arms, whose sentence, after the  
surrender of the fortress referred to, had  
been commuted from death to imprisonment  
for life, and a wanderer through Switzerland,  
France and England, till happier stars than  
had yet shone upon his head led him to the  
United States.

Mr. Schurz first settled in Philadelphia,  
where he remained about three years. For  
the past five years he has been a citizen of  
Wisconsin, residing at Milwaukee, where he  
is distinguished for his attainments in litera-  
ture, his successful practice of the law, and  
his eloquence, readiness, logic and argu-  
mentative force in politics. Mr. Schurz has  
shown himself, in repeated efforts, to be one  
of the best "stumpers" (a phrase now per-  
fectly naturalized with him,) which the re-  
publican party has in all the northwest. As  
a gentleman, an scholar, and a statesman his  
influence is everywhere, and so deep a place  
has he taken upon the popular mind in the  
beautiful state of his adoption, that he just  
wisely being put upon the track for the  
office of governor at the period of the latest  
election.—New York Tribune.

The New York correspondent of the Mo-  
bile Register professes to have seen a copy  
of the following circular, addressed to each  
of the delegates to the national democratic  
convention.

"New York, March 1, 1860.  
DEAR SIR:—I perceive with great grati-  
fication that your name is honored by being  
chosen as delegate to Charleston, for the  
state of—

"I feel grateful that it is so. I am aware  
that your vote will only be given to a reli-  
able national democrat. I am a candidate  
for the office of president or vice-president  
of the United States, and my name will be  
the strongest presented at Charleston. You  
may feel it to be your duty to vote for me  
for the first office into which I am nominated.

"The object of this letter, which is con-  
fidential, is to say that I am willing to be  
sacrificed for the good of the democratic  
party, and I wish you to understand distinct-  
ly, that you are liberty to withdraw your  
vote for me as president and vote for me  
for the vice-presidency. If elected, I pledge  
myself to discharge the duties with a single  
eye to the public good. Upon this principle  
alone I am a candidate, and ask your  
support. Yours truly,  
FERNANDO WOOD."

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE IN CINCINNATI.—Cor-  
oner James held an inquest yesterday upon  
the body of the man, John Lenson, who was  
supposed to have been murdered in the  
town of Cicero on the 26th inst. Our re-  
porter visited the locality in company with  
the coroner and made an examination of the  
premises. The house where the deceased  
lived is nearly opposite the Oak Ridge Hotel,  
and was occupied jointly by himself and  
one Mr. Morgan. The part occupied  
by himself was completely covered with  
blood from the outer door to the room where  
he had been sleeping. The stairs, floors,  
walls and window curtains and furniture were  
sprinkled with blood. The unfortunate man  
was lying in his night clothes, upon his face,  
in an immense pool of blood, his throat cut  
from ear to ear, the gash being inflicted  
with such desperate force, that it reached  
the bone. The bureau drawer stood open,  
and the razor which had been taken from it,  
was lying on the floor, close to his left hand.  
The bloody spectacle coupled with the la-  
mentations and groans of his youthful sons,  
formed a most heart rending scene.

After examining the premises thoroughly,  
the coroner summoned a jury, and the in-  
quest was held at 9 o'clock. The jury  
The wife of the deceased, Anna Lenson, tes-  
tified that they went to bed about 9 o'clock.  
Her husband at that time said nothing to  
her, and appeared as well as usual. She  
woke up during the night and found him  
standing at the bureau, and she asked him  
what he was doing. He replied, "I have to  
die." She then sprang from the bed and  
found that he had a razor in his hand. She  
attempted to prevent him from perpetrating  
his fearful designs, but in the attempt to  
seize the razor, it was drawn through her  
hand, and before she could again seize it,  
he had killed himself, the gash having been  
made so deep that he died instantly. She  
then went out into the hall way and gave  
the alarm, and the neighbors came in.

The witness was his second wife, and at  
the time of her marriage had one son. Her  
husband and five children, whose presence  
caused her continual annoyance, and was  
the cause of frequent quarrels, more espe-  
cially because her own son was absent. The  
deceased also had a malady of the heart,  
which he believed to be incurable. He had  
had trouble with a daughter living in this  
city, and those latter difficulties coupled with  
an unhappy married life, without doubt  
caused his sad end.

The jury after hearing several witnesses,  
returned a verdict that the deceased came to  
his death by his own hand, in consequence  
of domestic troubles caused by the improper  
conduct of his wife. The deceased was a  
native of Germany; has been in this state  
about fourteen years; was about fifty-five  
years of age, and leaves five children.—  
Chicago Journal.

SAD CASE.—A young girl, of preposi-  
tious appearance, arrived in this city the day  
before yesterday, the victim of a scoundrel  
now in jail in Chicago on a charge of for-  
gery. The fellow, whose name is Legins,  
brought her from her home in St. Charles,  
Iowa, under promise of marriage, when  
they arrived in this place, where the girl  
has friends. This promise, we are inform-  
ed, was not kept; and after a week spent  
in Chicago, the poor girl has been com-  
pelled to return to her friends disgraced,  
and heart-broken.—Rockford News.

ASTORIA ARCADE.—The Vienna corre-  
spondent of the London Times has the fol-  
lowing account of the appearance of the  
planet in the constellation Gemini on the  
30th of March of a similar occasion  
last year. On the 30th of March a similar  
occurrence took place, when the planet  
passed before a ninth magnitude star, sit-  
uated in Gemini.

A householder in a western village, in  
filling up his census schedule under the col-  
umn headed, "Where born," describes one  
of his children as "born in the parlor," and  
the other "up stairs."

\$1,000 PER WEEK.—A friend informs us  
that he made application at Charleston for  
accommodations, and that the prices asked  
were \$1,000 per week for a parlor, three  
bed rooms, and a dining room for six per-  
sons.

In another case, \$50 per week was asked  
for two rooms without furniture.—  
Washington States.

## ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

BOOTH IS COURT AGAIN.—S. M. Booth  
has brought suit against Judge A. G. Mil-  
ler, of the United States district court, and  
also against Marshal J. H. Lewis. Both  
are brought in the county court, and are re-  
lative to his present imprisonment under  
process from Judge Miller's court, which  
was served by Marshal Lewis, or his deputy.  
Booth's attorneys are J. H. Paine & Son.

The number of Mormons in Utah is put  
down at 38,000. Of these, 4672 men have  
26,500 wives.

Among the 5,620 cities, villages, &c., set  
down in the United States census, we have  
only 3,880 different names.

The rush to Pike's Peak from all parts of  
the west is astonishing.

Peach trees are in blossom in Southern  
Illinois.

The New York Central railroad has is-  
sued orders for the construction of one  
thousand freight cars, designed for carrying  
wheat.

Glass hermetically sealed collars—Cann-  
on's patent—the first made of that materi-  
al in the world, were successfully made at  
the Louisville glass works Monday.

Of the 414 deaths which occurred in New  
York city during the week just closed, 20  
resulted from causes not depending on cli-  
mate or season, and 391 from absolute dis-  
eases. As compared with the correspond-  
ing weeks of 1858 and 1859 the last report  
shows a decrease of 62 and 5 respectively.

Maple sugar is very plenty and cheap in  
Minnesota, more so than usual, in fact. The  
country people have had a successful sugar  
season this spring.

A Mrs. Stuart, of Knoxville, Iowa, a few  
days since gave her little three year old boy  
an Allen's revolver to amuse himself with.  
The plaything was loaded, and soon went  
off, shooting the little fellow directly through  
the head.

Stewart's famous marble building, on  
Broadway, New York, is valued at \$400,-  
000, and the tax on it last year amounted  
to \$7,168 64.

The books in the library of the British  
Museum occupy twelve miles of shelf.

It is reported in the London papers that  
M. Julian, the celebrated musical conduc-  
tor, made an unsuccessful attempt in Paris  
lately to commit suicide by stabbing him-  
self. His concert has been postponed in  
consequence, and he has been placed under  
restraint.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The bill to abol-  
ish the death penalty was ordered to third  
reading in the New York assembly a few  
evenings since, by a vote of 52 to 27.

The Berlin Correspondent says they have not  
had a rain storm or anything approaching  
dampness in that vicinity for the last eight  
months.

PENITENT.—The illustrated jokes in the last  
number of Pencil are excellent. Among  
the last is the following:  
"Dinner-time. Child (who has heard some  
remarks made by Papa).—Are you our  
new nurse?"

Nurse.—"Yes, dear!"  
Child.—"Well then, I'm one of those  
boys who can only be managed with kind-  
ness—so you had better get some sponge  
cakes and oranges at once!"

How TO WASH KID GLOVES.—Have  
ready a little new milk in one saucer, and a  
piece of brown soap in another, and a clean  
cloth or towel soaked three or four times  
in the milk, spread out the glove smooth  
and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip it in  
the milk, then rub a good quantity of soap  
on the flannel, and commence to rub the  
glove downwards, towards the fingers, hold-  
ing it firmly with the left hand. Continue  
this process until the glove is white, looks  
of a dingy yellow, though clean; if colored,  
till it looks dark and spoiled. Lay it to  
dry. Old gloves will soon look nearly new;  
they will be soft, glossy, smooth, well shaped  
and elastic.

THE CHICAGO PAINT COMPANY.—We ad-  
vise every man and householder who in-  
tends painting his house this spring, and all  
interested in that trade, to look in at No.  
97 Washington street and examine the  
"Union Chemical Paint." Lead and zinc  
paints, in price, beauty and durability, are  
distanced and left far behind. It is some-  
thing that is destined to make the fortune  
of the luck inventor and owners. Let the  
reader look in and judge for himself.—  
Chicago Press & Tribune.

An Irishman, entering the fair at Balli-  
nagone, saw the well defined form of a large  
round head, bulging out of the canvas of a  
tent. The temptation was irresistible; up  
went his shillab—down went the man.—  
Forth rushed from the tent a host of angry  
fellows to avenge the onslaught. Judge of  
their astonishment when they found the as-  
sault to be one of their own faction.  
"Och! Nicholas," said they, "and did ye  
not know it was?" Brady O'Brian replied,  
"Truth, did I not," says he, "and look to  
me for that same; but sure if my own  
father had been there, and his head looking  
so nice and comely, I could not have  
helped myself!"

HEAVY WIND.—The Wheeling Intelli-  
gencer says:

"We see it stated that the recent violent  
March winds have done a great deal of  
damage in Eastern Ohio, particularly to the  
fences. The past days in many places have  
been blow away."

We never heard of holes being blown  
away, but we did hear of a remarkable  
circumstance once upon a time. Our in-  
formant said that one day he was riding  
through a "dug way," and the steep banks  
on either side were deeply perforated, every  
few feet by the swallows; but the next day  
the banks had all disappeared, and nothing  
was left but the swallow holes.—Cleveland  
Herald.

OCULATION OF A STAR BY JUPITER.—In  
the year 240, B. C., a star in the constella-  
tion Cancer was eclipsed by Jupiter; also  
in the year 1615 a similar phenomenon was  
observed, when the planet occulted the  
bright star in the constellation Gemini or  
the twins. On the 30th of March a similar  
occurrence took place, when the planet  
passed before a ninth magnitude star, sit-  
uated in Gemini.

A householder in a western village, in  
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of his children as "born in the parlor," and  
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that he made application at Charleston for  
accommodations, and that the prices asked  
were \$1,000 per week for a parlor, three  
bed rooms, and a dining room for six per-  
sons.

In another case, \$50 per week was asked  
for two rooms without furniture.—  
Washington States.

## A Word of Warning.

No sane man ought to believe that the  
way for the emancipation of the American  
slave lies through the hands of the civil war.  
Yet we find madcaps of the John Brown  
school, who do not hesitate to declare that  
other parties like that which Brown led will  
be organized—in fact are being organized—  
for invading the south and reviving the  
horrors that a rising of the slaves must pro-  
voke. James Redpath, then whom a more  
fanatical and dangerous man does not live,  
the other day, during a pow-wow at Ash-  
land, Ohio, used the following language in  
the course of a speech upon the fate of Haz-  
lett and Stevens, the last of Brown's men  
who suffered the penalty of the law:

"To those of you who are the friends of  
the slave driver I have nothing to say. My  
duty is with men whose hearts are too large  
to be suffocated by the dirt raised by party  
mountebanks, and whose gaze is too steady  
to be dazzled by the glare of the false and  
fatal splendor of the despot's court. To  
those of you who are ready to imitate Stevens  
this only need be said: 'Be prepared; bid  
your time; are long you will be called!'

For I tell you, men of Ashland, that the  
strangling of John Brown was not the death  
of his cause, and that are many more  
swords ready to be offered, and more  
lives ready to be sacrificed, than the blow at  
Harper's Ferry. I stated that it would be  
made, and even indicated by whom; and  
again, I give the slave driver a solemn warn-  
ing to set his house in order, for his doom is  
pronounced—he shall die, and not live.  
Money will be needed to execute the plans  
of liberation. Those of you who approve  
it may aid it by your money."

We have only to say that men who use  
language like this and who cherish in their  
hearts the purposes which these words re-  
veal, are those from whom the  
slaves ought to pray to be delivered. With-  
out that philosophical habit of thought  
which teaches that freedom for all Ameri-  
can bondmen cannot be the result of any  
sudden movement, no matter how well  
planned or skillfully executed, without the  
ability to labor in a good cause unless they  
can see the fruit of their daily toil gather-  
ed in at night; without plans which apply  
to events beyond to-morrow; with only un-  
tempered zeal which is the outgrowth of  
hate, rather than conviction, they serve no  
other purpose than to embarrass the efforts  
of able and honest men, and furnish the  
best of ammunition to the very enemy that  
they would overthrow.

The duty of all patriotic men of whatever  
party in relation to the scheme which Red-  
path has on foot, or any other scheme  
of a similar nature, is clear and straight-  
forward. It is to deal with those who would  
lead the land with blood and strife as ene-  
mies of the public peace and of the anti-  
slavery cause. The courage, self-sacrificing  
spirit and devotion to his belief, which char-  
acterized John Brown, went far to excuse  
the errors to which he was a very qualifica-  
tion. But imitators are not to be excused.  
Provocations which pushed that old man on  
to his death, are not to be tolerated for a  
day. They have no proper place outside of  
the mad house or the jail.—Chicago Tri-  
bune.

THE COLOR OF FLOWERS PROMOTED BY  
CHARMANT.—French agriculturists in their  
Horticultural Review state: "About  
a year ago, I made a bargain for a rose bush  
of magnificent growth, and full of buds. I  
waited for them to bloom, and I expected  
roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of  
the praise bestowed upon it by the venter.  
At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes  
were blasted. The flowers were of a faded  
color, and I discovered that I had only a  
mildling multiflora, stale colored enough.  
I, therefore, resolved to sacrifice it to some  
experiments which I had in view. My atten-  
tion had been captured with the effect of  
charcoal, as stated in some English publi-  
cations. I then covered the canes in the  
pot in which my rose bush was) about half  
an inch deep with pulverized charcoal.—  
Some days after, I was astonished to see the  
roses which bloomed, of as fine and a lively  
rose color as I could wish. I determined to  
repeat the experiment; and, therefore, when  
the rose-bush had done flowering, I took off  
the charcoal and put fresh earth on the pot.  
You may conceive that I waited for the next  
spring impatiently to see the result of this  
experiment. When it bloomed, the roses  
were as at first, pale and discolored; but by  
applying the charcoal as before, they soon  
recovered their rosy color. I then used the  
powdered charcoal likewise in large quanti-  
ties upon my petunias, and found that both  
the white and the violet flowers were equal-  
ly sensible to its action. It always gave  
great vigor to the red or violet colors of the  
flowers, and the white petunias became  
veined with red or violet tints. The violets  
(colors) became covered with irregular  
spots of a bluish or almost black tint.—  
Many persons who admired them thought  
they were new varieties from seed. Yellow  
flowers are, as I have proved, insensible to  
the influence of the charcoal."—Cottage  
Gardener.

A great rascal has been convicted, and  
will be tried by jury. The jury in the  
case of Edwin Reed, the Springfield  
(Mass.) music teacher, against whom there  
were three indictments, on Saturday return-  
ed a verdict of guilty on two of the indict-  
ments, and not guilty on the third. It will  
be remembered that the cause of the  
music teacher who seduced a daughter of  
his patron, and left her to die in abject  
poverty after she had left her home. Her  
abiding place and her shame were kept a secret  
from her family until after her death.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.—POISON-  
ING BY SLAVES.—The New Orleans Delta  
of the 23d gives the details of a poisoning  
affair in that city, "by which," says the  
Delta, "the city was never more thoroughly  
shocked." A party consisting of a dozen  
persons were assembled at a convivial en-  
tertainment at the house of a Mr. Lemley in  
the French district. Among the dishes  
brought on the table was one of "Charlotte  
Russé," of which they all partook—some of  
the ladies taking a small quantity home to  
their children. All who tasted of this jelly,  
including the children, were taken ill with  
the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic.—  
Suspicion was fixed upon a slave woman  
Ann in the house of Mr. Lemley, who had  
assisted McKee, one of the sufferers, being  
visited, said: "About a month since I went  
to Mr. Lemley's to see Mrs. Lemley, but she  
was not at home. Then I went into the  
kitchen to see Louisa Lemley, and saw Ann,  
the cook. While there, Ann said to me,  
'See this mark on my face; Mrs. Lemley  
struck me with a canister, and they have my  
son in a trader's yard; and she will repent  
the day when she did this.' One of the  
children who partook of the 'Charlotte Rus-  
sé' has since died. The Delta gives the fol-  
lowing as the condition of the sufferers:  
"Mr. and Mrs. Lemley believed to be out  
of danger; their two daughters still danger-  
ously ill, and one not expected to live. Mrs.  
Young, the daughter of Mrs. Hall still  
quite sick. Mrs. McKee and her two daugh-  
ters all very sick; the recovery of the latter  
being doubtful. Mrs. Phelps still very sick  
and in a doubtful condition; her son Henry  
and Miss Donnelly in the same sad state.—  
Mrs. Searles getting well, and Mr. Lemley's  
servants getting better."

An application for divorce is before the  
Pennsylvania legislature, grounded on the  
allegation that the wife habitually poisoned  
the husband's goods and conveyed them to  
her relatives.

Mrs. Swishelm lectured in La Crosse last  
night on "Women and Politics."

Large quantities of wild geese are said to  
be feeding in the vicinity of San Prairie,  
Dane county.

## A Word of Warning.

No sane man ought to believe that the  
way for the emancipation of the American  
slave lies through the hands of the civil war.  
Yet we find madcaps of the John Brown  
school, who do not hesitate to declare that  
other parties like that which Brown led will  
be organized—in fact are being organized—  
for invading the south and reviving the  
horrors that a rising of the slaves must pro-  
voke. James Redpath, then whom a more  
fanatical and dangerous man does not live,  
the other day, during a pow-wow at Ash-  
land, Ohio, used the following language in  
the course of a speech upon the fate of Haz-  
lett and Stevens, the last of Brown's men  
who suffered the penalty of the law:

"To those of you who are the friends of  
the slave driver I have nothing to say. My  
duty is with men whose hearts are too large  
to be suffocated by the dirt raised by party  
mountebanks, and whose gaze is too steady  
to be dazzled by the glare of the false and  
fatal splendor of the despot's court. To  
those of you who are ready to imitate Stevens  
this only need be said: 'Be prepared; bid  
your time; are long you will be called!'

For I tell you, men of Ashland, that the  
strangling of John Brown was not the death  
of his cause, and that are many more  
swords ready to be offered, and more  
lives ready to be sacrificed, than the blow at  
Harper's Ferry. I stated that it would be  
made, and even indicated by whom; and  
again, I give the slave driver a solemn warn-  
ing to set his house in order, for his doom is  
pronounced—he shall die, and not live.  
Money will be needed to execute the plans  
of liberation. Those of you who approve  
it may aid it by your money."

We have only to say that men who use  
language like this and who cherish in their  
hearts the purposes which these words re-  
veal, are those from whom the  
slaves ought to pray to be delivered. With-  
out that philosophical habit of thought  
which teaches that freedom for all Ameri-  
can bondmen cannot be the result of any  
sudden movement, no matter how well  
planned or skillfully executed, without the  
ability to labor in a good cause unless they  
can see the fruit of their daily toil gather-  
ed in at night; without plans which apply  
to events beyond to-morrow; with only un-  
tempered zeal which is the outgrowth of  
hate, rather than conviction, they serve no  
other purpose than to embarrass the efforts  
of able and honest men, and furnish the  
best of ammunition to the very enemy that  
they would overthrow.

The duty of all patriotic men of whatever  
party in relation to the scheme which Red-  
path has on foot, or any other scheme  
of a similar nature, is clear and straight-  
forward. It is to deal with those who would  
lead the land with blood and strife as ene-  
mies of the public peace and of the anti-  
slavery cause. The courage, self-sacrificing  
spirit and devotion to his belief, which char-  
acterized John Brown, went far to excuse  
the errors to which he was a very qualifica-  
tion. But imitators are not to be excused.  
Provocations which pushed that old man on  
to his death, are not to be tolerated for a  
day. They have no proper place outside of  
the mad house or the jail.—Chicago Tri-  
bune.

THE COLOR OF FLOWERS PROMOTED BY  
CHARMANT.—French agriculturists in their  
Horticultural Review state: "About  
a year ago, I made a bargain for a rose bush  
of magnificent growth, and full of buds. I  
waited for them to bloom, and I expected  
roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of  
the praise bestowed upon it by the venter.  
At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes  
were blasted. The flowers were of a faded  
color, and I discovered that I had only a  
mildling multiflora, stale colored enough.  
I, therefore, resolved to sacrifice it to some  
experiments which I had in view. My atten-  
tion had been captured with the effect of  
charcoal, as stated in some English publi-  
cations. I then covered the canes in the  
pot in which my rose bush was) about half  
an inch deep with pulverized charcoal.—  
Some days after, I was astonished to see the  
roses which bloomed, of as fine and a lively  
rose color as I could wish. I determined to  
repeat the experiment; and, therefore, when  
the rose-bush had done flowering, I took off  
the charcoal and put fresh earth on the pot.  
You may conceive that I waited for the next  
spring impatiently to see the result of this  
experiment. When it bloomed, the roses  
were as at first, pale and discolored; but by  
applying the charcoal as before, they soon  
recovered their rosy color. I then used the  
powdered charcoal likewise in large quanti-  
ties upon my petunias, and found that both  
the white and the violet flowers were equal-  
ly sensible to its action. It always gave  
great vigor to the red or violet colors of the  
flowers, and the white petunias became  
veined with red or violet tints. The violets  
(colors) became covered with irregular  
spots of a bluish or almost black tint.—  
Many persons who admired them thought  
they were new varieties from seed. Yellow  
flowers are, as I have proved, insensible to  
the influence of the charcoal."—Cottage  
Gardener.

A great rascal has been convicted, and  
will be tried by jury. The jury in the  
case of Edwin Reed, the Springfield  
(Mass.) music teacher, against whom there  
were three indictments, on Saturday return-  
ed a verdict of guilty on



# LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

## Thermometrical Table.

DATE.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Mar. 20.	49°	69°	82°	SW	Clear.
Mar. 21.	49°	69°	82°	SW	Clear.

## Republican City Councils.

The Republican voters of the city of Janesville are requested to meet in the Court Room, on SATURDAY EVENING of this week, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate eligible persons for Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, Police Justice and Justice of the Peace, to be elected on Tuesday next.

O. J. DEARBORN,  
GEO. BARNES,  
C. R. GIBBS.

March 21st, 1860. Committee.

The committee recommend that the elections for the several wards be held on Saturday of this week, at one o'clock P. M., and they will be held at the usual places of meeting, unless otherwise called by the proper ward committees.

## Third Ward Caucus.

The Republicans of the Third Ward are requested to meet at the office formerly occupied by L. Field, Esq., on Saturday next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating ward officers.

By order of the Ward Committee.  
March 20, 1860.

## Fourth Ward Republican Caucus.

The Republican electors of the Fourth Ward will meet at the office of Randall & Williams' Planing Mill (known as Hume's Mill) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to nominate Ward Officers.

B. F. PENDLETON,  
S. C. SPAULDING,  
CHAS. HOLT, Committee.

## Club Meeting.

The Janesville City Republican Club will meet at the Court Room on Monday evening, April 24, at 7½ o'clock. A general attendance of the members of the club as well as all republicans is requested. The club will be addressed by Messrs. Joseph A. Sleeper, C. R. Gibbs, H. N. Comstock, Charles G. Williams, I. C. Sloan and others.

R. B. TREAT, President.  
A. A. JACKSON, Secretary.

## School Exhibition.

The High School Exhibition will take place this evening at Lappin's Hall. Price of admission, ten cents each. The galleries will be reserved for the ladies. The exercises will commence precisely at half-past seven.

## Foreign County Orders.

We understand that forged Rock county orders to the amount of \$800 or \$400 have been sent from Chicago to one of the banks in Beloit for collection. We have not seen any of these forgeries, but learn that the printing, though not a fac simile, bears a resemblance to the genuine order. Caution should be observed in receiving any order purporting to be issued upon the treasury of this country.

## P. S. Since writing the above, we have seen Mr. S. L. James, clerk of the board of supervisors, and learn from him that all the forged orders received at Beloit are dated Nov. 25th, 1859. The figure in the check end of the forged order is a female standing, with a bucket in her hand. No genuine order, though there are four different styles of figures in the check end, has such a figure as the one in the forged orders.

## The word "countersigned" printed across the face of the order is shorter in the forged than the genuine. The signature of S. G. Colley, under the word "countersigned," is well imitated, but the signature of S. L. James, as clerk, is not a good imitation.

## The general filling up of the order is poorly done.

## DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.

On Tuesday morning last, while a high wind was blowing, a small frame dwelling house in the town of Magnolia in this county, owned by Mrs. C. Holloway, and occupied by herself and her son, was discovered to be on fire; having caught in some straw with which the house was barked, by sparks from the chimney.

## Mrs. H. and a young lady were the only persons near at hand. The fire was so rapid in its work, that Mrs. H. was unable to save any thing except one bed, and the clothing she had on at the time. While she was endeavoring to remove a small stand from the house, it was so densely filled with smoke, that she reached the door with great difficulty and had but just passed out, when the volumes of smoke that she passed through, seemed converted into flames. Her loss is about \$400. There was no insurance.

## CASE OF MR. ANDREWS.—The Delavan Northern says that G. W. D. Andrews has been indicted by the grand jury of Walworth county for arson, and has removed his trial to Milwaukee county, and has removed his trial to Milwaukee county, and has removed his trial to Milwaukee county.

## Lake Pepin is reported open, on the authority of the Wisconsin Daily Republic. Where is the Daily Republic printed?

## It is stated that more wheat has been sown in Green Lake county this spring, than in any other since its settlement.

## What will become of all this grain if Green Lake county should be removed, as the telegraphic reporter at Madison should accomplish what he has persistently attempted to do?

## What has become of our copy of the Janesville Gazette for a day or two? "Daniel," look sharper, will you not?—M. News.

## We were not before aware that a failure to receive the Gazette would be noticed in the News office. Its name seldom appears in that metropolitan journal, even when copying a local item would save the trouble of re-writing it. In other days at a certain period, the Times flourished here, the News was mainly made up in credited articles from the Times, and the Times of the same character of articles from the News. "Daniel" will attend, however, to the mailing of the Gazette carefully hereafter, as he has done heretofore.

# AN INPOSTER IF NOT A SCOUNDREL.—A day or two since we noticed the treatment of "Dr. Rosenberg" at Beloit. It would be naturally supposed that such treatment, and the notoriety that would be given it in this section of the country, in connection with its cause, would induce the person subjected to it to seek a distant locality for his future operations. But the man is insane or possesses a degree of hardness and impudence incredible. We see in the Rockford News of yesterday a pompous advertisement that he will remain in that town until the 15th of April, to give its citizens the benefit of his invaluable services. To this advertisement is appended a certificate dated Freeport, Ill., Feb. 11, 1860, purporting to be from several citizens of Freeport, highly recommendatory of the style of spectacles he offers for sale. This certificate is signed by several citizens of Janesville, and was given to Dr. Elias in December, 1859.—This Rosenberg, while in Janesville, procured a copy of our paper containing that certificate, under pretence that he wished to obtain a similar one for his own glasses, and having made two or three verbal alterations, he now publishes it as an endorsement of citizens of Freeport.

## The most charitable construction that can be placed upon the conduct of this man is that he is insane; his foolishness in locating prominent citizens of Janesville at Freeport, and publishing such names at Rockford, adjoining towns like Janesville and Beloit, where the prominent residents of each are well known, is incomprehensible except on the hypothesis of insanity or the most intense scoundrelism.

## His conduct towards females, of which we now hear new instances almost daily while staying in this city, must be subjected to the same law. In either case, he is utterly unfit to enter the door of any respectable house, and the penitentiary or insane asylum should be allotted to him.

## Building Raising in Chicago.

Every visitor to Chicago has noticed the process of raising a building to bring it up to a new grade of a street. The Democrat of that city thus notices the raising of an entire block, one of the largest in the city:

On the north-side of Lake street from Clark to La Salle streets, is a block of buildings of 320 feet front, varying from 90 to 140 feet in depth. The block contains eight of the largest buildings in that city. It is proposed to raise these buildings 3½ feet without any interruption of business, and without breaking a pane of glass or cracking the plaster in the least.

The principal building of the block is that belonging to the Marine Bank. It is a massive stone edifice, 60 by 80 feet, and 76 feet high. Its walls are of Athens marble and two feet thick. In the centre of this building is a string of vaults 43 feet high, 90 long and 9 feet deep of iron, and arched in a massive brick and stone wall. The building has a dividing wall of stone and brick supported over the main door-way by an iron truss-arch, which extends the entire length of the building and weighs 440 tons. The weight of the entire building is about 4000 tons. The cost of raising the building is \$2,600.

The buildings in the entire block are principally five stories in height, some being marble front, and others brick. The weight of the whole square is estimated at 30,000 tons, and the cost of raising it will be about \$18,000, while the cost of the whole improvement, putting in new foundations and all, will be about \$50,000.

The method of doing this is to remove small pieces of the foundation, and insert large beams in place of the stones.—The beams are supported by jackscrews set as closely together as possible. The number of screws to the building will be 1,300—to the whole block, 6,000. One man mows 10 screws. Each man applies his screw to the hole in one of the screws and at the whistle of the foreman turns the screw one-fourth round. This is done with the next and next until the 10 screws are gone through, and the building is raised one-fourth or three-eighths of an inch. The process is repeated until the building is raised to the required height.

The facility with which a visit may be made to Chicago from this city will be likely to induce some of our citizens to take a trip there before this remarkable undertaking is finished.

# COMMERCIAL.

## Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, MARCH 20, 1860.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 1.00; 1.10; good to choice milling spring at 94 cents; common to fair shipping 90.02.

CORN—new active at 34.00 per bushel.

BARLEY—ditto at 40.00 per 50 lbs., com. to choice, CORN—shelled, 64; 65; 66; ear per 70 lbs. 30.04.

RYE—quotable at 60.00 per 50 lbs. None coming forward.

POTATOES—plenty at 20.00 per bushel.

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS usually kept by J. M. of that day, why the prices of the market should not be raised. Dated this 20th of March, 1860.

HUBBARD & COLLINS, Attys for Petitioner.

## Millinery Store Removed.

MISS REYNOLDS has removed her Millinery and Dress Making establishment into EXCHANGE BLOCK!

west end of Milwaukee street Bridge, having taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. Brundage.

The excellent stock of goods usually kept by Miss R. will not only be offered in her new location, but such additions will be made as the wants of her customers require.

Old customers and new ones are invited to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere. mar20dawit

JUST OPENED.—A splendid line of French prints and designs at McKAY & BROS.

SILVER WARE pure and new, just received at S. C. SPAULDING'S.

# POWERS.

## Ambrotypes, Photographs.

FINE ART GALLERY!

LAPIN'S HALL JANESVILLE, WIS.

# CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

OF THE

"INDUSTRY, INTEGRITY AND ECONOMY."

My Rule by which I aim to Succeed.

## BEN. BORNHEIM,

DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF THE

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!

OF

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

DIRECT FROM THE EAST!

Expressly for the Custom Trade!

from the best manufacturers in the Union.

## THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

is under the entire supervision of

MR. H. RUSS,

who has no superior in this country. Mr. Bornheim

thinks his thanks for past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

My STOCK OF

Ready-Made Clothing!

is well known to be

The Largest West of the Lakes!

Consisting of every variety of Style, Color and Quality, all of which

Will be Sold 20 p. c. Lower!

than the same can be bought for at any other store in JANESVILLE.

No Jockeying or Baiting done here. All goods warranted as represented or no sale. A large stock of

Hats and Caps!

of every kind, color and quality, all of which will be sold as low as the lowest.

## GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

These Goods I always have

IN GREAT VARIETY!

such as

SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOISERS,

STOCKS, TIES, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS,

And a thousand other things too numerous to mention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—end north of McKAY'S store, Young America Block. mar20dawit

## New Restaurant!

JAMES B. HALL,

LATE OF THE HYATT HOUSE,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the lovers of the "good things" of life, that he will open his

NEW RESTAURANT:

in the room communicating with the Hyatt House Billiard Saloon, THE CENTURY. All the delicacies and sweet morsels that can tempt the appetite will be constantly on hand. He can also accommodate a few more day-boarders and will be glad to wait upon his friends at all hours.

## New York Cash Store!

Custom Tailoring Department!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

OUR SPRING FASHION PLATE!

OUR STOCK OF

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

IS BY FAR

THE LARGEST IN THE CITY!

TO SUIT THE TIMES!

WE are now receiving our New Stock of Spring Goods, which we shall sell for low prices than ever before offered in this city. We do not think of changing our business this Spring, but expect to continue it.

SELLING GOOD GOODS!

At Less Prices

Than Any Other Store Can

Sell the Same Quality of Work!

We will sell a Ladies' good Gaiter for 50 cents.

We will sell a Ladies' good footed Gaiter for 75 cents.

We will sell a Ladies' good Kid Slipper for 50 cents.

And other Goods in Proportion!

OF OUR OWN MAKE, cheaper than the cheapest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

to get good goods cheap, in at

REYNOLDS & VANDERWARF'S,

mar20dawit 2d door west of Rock Co. Bank.

## Teas, Teas, Teas.

Our subscriber has on hand a large lot of

CHOICE TEAS

which he can sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as any house west of New York.

Janesville, Jan'y 25.

IRA BURNHAM, Jan25dawit

# FIRST ARRIVAL!

MARCH 1st, 1860. (SAVE THE PIECES.)

OF THE

"INDUSTRY, INTEGRITY AND ECONOMY."

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